

Appl. No. 09/759,786

Amdt. dated April 13, 2007

Reply to Final Office Action of February 15, 2007

APR 13 2007

**AFTER FINAL EXPEDITED PROCEDURE  
REMARKS**

Claims 1 to 8 and 28 to 34 were in the application at the time of final examination. Claims 33 and 34 stands allowed. Claims 1 to 8 and 28 to 32 remain rejected as anticipated.

Claims 1 to 8 and 28 to 32 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,286,003, hereinafter referred to as "Muta."

In continuing the rejection, the Examiner stated in part:

the reference discloses that all the components and operation of the claim performed by java applets running on both the remote server and master server (Column 8, lines 36 - 43). This shows that the entire system operates using java applets, as is known, java is a object oriented programming language which requires classes to operate every operation. Because the entire thing is in java, and java runs programs using classes and in order to use a class, you must define than instantiate a class, all the components and operations are preformed by instantiated class as claimed in the invention.

This generalization ignores the distinction in Muta between an applet and a daemon. The master applet is described as being executed on the client device and not the slave server. Therefore, the above rationale equates an applet with the slave daemon and/or an HTTP daemon, which is error and ignores the explicit teachings of Muta. Further, a general functional description of an applet, such as that in Muta, fails to teach anything concerning how that applet is implemented, and fails to teach how to modify the slave and/or HTTP daemons of Muta to have such characteristics.

The MPEP makes clear that "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim."

MPEP § 2131, 8th Ed. Rev. 5, p. 2100-67 (August 2006). The requirement is not that classes are known in general with respect to an applet, but rather the reference must show the invention in the same detail as recited in the Claim.

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Therefore, the rejection must cite some teaching in Muta that the daemons of Muta, which are described as performing the operations on the slave server, have the elements recited in Claim 1.

For example, the rejection cited Muta, Col. 8, lines 8 to 21, which stated:

The web browser 213 accesses the slave server 240 in response to the entry of a URL by an operator (the physical input of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or the selection of a URL by pointing at a book mark).

When the slave server 240 is accessed by the master controller 210, an HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) daemon 241 accesses an HTML file 243 corresponding to the designated URL, and sends it to the master controller 210. The HTTP daemon 241 is a program that provides a service for a client that is accessing the server. As is shown in FIG. 5, the HTML file 243 contains information 271 linking it to a master applet 245, which is remote controlling software, so that the master applet 245 is sent to the master controller 210.

First, the actions in this section are not described as being performed by an applet and so even if the generalization in the rationale for continuing the rejection were correct, it ignores the distinctions and teachings made by Muta. Muta taught that first the Web browser, and not an applet, in the master controller accesses the slave server using a URL. This teaches nothing about a call from a bean object or from any applet.

In response, an HTTP daemon in the slave server, and not the applet as characterized in the rationale for continuing the rejection, accesses an HTML file and sends the HTML file to the master controller. The sending of the HTML file sends the master applet to the master controller. Thus, prior to this action, the applet was not available on the master controller, and so the URL could not have been sent by the master applet as characterized in the rationale for continuing the rejection.

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Further, sending an HTML file by an HTTP daemon fails to teach anything about creating a bean window object on the slave server.

Nevertheless, the above quoted portion of Muta was cited as teaching exactly:

wherein said generating comprises:

receiving a call to a create bean window method of a bean service object executing on said first computer system from a bean object of said lightweight component executing on said second computer system wherein said bean service object is an instantiation of a bean service class; and  
calling an initialize method by said bean service object to create a bean window object on said first computer system wherein said bean window object is an instantiation of a bean window class

Receiving a URL for a file on the slave server and processing that URL by an HTTP daemon to retrieve an HTML file fails to teach or suggest anything concerning "receiving a call to a create bean window method of a bean service object" on the slave server of Muta. There is no teaching of a call to create anything in the cited portion of Muta and general knowledge of an applet and classes fails to teach how to modify an HTTP daemon processing a URL to an applet and then further modify that applet to include the specific methods and objects recited in Claim 1. Muta distinguishes between the HTTP daemon and an applet and so makes it clear that the two elements are different, which the rejection disregards.

Further, in Claim 1, the call is from a bean object of the lightweight component on the client device and not a URL from a browser. The rejection has failed to establish how sending the URL by the browser has anything to do with the applet and in fact at the time the URL is sent, the master applet is not yet available on the master controller of Muta. Therefore, the rationale for continuing the rejection is a further demonstration that the explicit teachings of Muta have been

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ignored. There has been no showing of a teaching of any type of object as recited in Claim 1 in the Web browser that sent the URL and instead the unavailable master applet is relied upon.

In response to the URL, the HTTP daemon does not initialize any method on the slave server, but instead retrieves and sends an HTML file. This portion of Claim 1 recites a specific sequence of operations that are performed by specific objects with specific methods to achieve specific results on a server. The cited section of Muta teaches a fundamentally different set of operations by an HTTP daemon and not the applet relied upon as noted above. Thus, the generalization for continuing the rejection reduces both the explicit claim language and Muta to a gist, which is improper in an obviousness rejection and cannot form the basis for an anticipation rejection.

Further, the operations of Claim 1 are performed by "said first computer system." The rejection has failed to demonstrate that a single computer system that performs the actions and indeed the master applet that is relied upon is instantiated on the master controller and used by the master controller, while the receiving was on the slave server by an HTTP daemon. This is further evidence that the anticipation rejection is not well founded. An instantiation of a class by the master applet on the master controller, the client device of Muta, fails to teach anything concerning actions on the slave server by a daemon as taught by Muta.

The evidence is that the generalizations used to continue the rejection have no merit, and even if they did have merit, they fail to recognize the distinction made by Muta between the master applet and the slave and HTTP daemons. Therefore, Muta fails to describe the invention in the same level of detail as recited in Claim 1.

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There are numerous other examples of Muta failing to teach exactly what is recited in Claim 1. For example, Col. 8, lines 18 to 21 were also cited as teaching exactly the calling and initializing operations in the using operation of Claim 1. However, again Muta fails to describe objects as recited in this part of Claim 1 and instead teaches sending an applet. There is simply no description of "a client factory object," for example and general knowledge of applets and sending an applet to a Web browser as in Muta fails to teach the invention in the same level of detail as required by the MPEP.

Accordingly, Muta fails to teach multiple aspects of the method of Claim 1 and so fails to anticipate Claim 1. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2 to 6 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over Muta for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of each of Claims 2 to 6.

Applicants respectfully traverse the anticipation rejection of Claim 7. As quoted above, Muta teaches a fundamentally different process. Again, the rejection relies on the general knowledge of an applet, but as pointed out above, even if this were true, it is insufficient. The master applet is not executing on the slave server as stated in the rationale for continuing the rejection. The actions relied upon in the rejection are performed by the slave daemon as shown in Fig. 8 of Muta while the master applet is functioning on the client device. Again, Muta is careful to distinguish between the master applet and the slave daemon, but the rationale for continuing the rejection ignores these distinctions and applies applet characteristics to the slave daemon, which is inappropriate for an obviousness rejection and cannot form the basis for an anticipation rejection.

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Further, the rationale for continuing the rejection failed to address the substance of Applicants' prior remarks. Col. 9, lines 40 to 52 of Muta fails to describe with any specificity how the invention is implemented and instead provided only a functional description.

Such a functional description fails to teach the invention in the same level of detail as recited by Claim 7. In addition, neither a bean window object nor a remote frame window is described in the same level of detail as recited in Claim 7 and the rejection has failed to establish how general knowledge about applets would be used to modify the slave daemon in Muta to have the recited elements. On multiple levels, Muta fails to show the identical invention in as complete detail as contained in the claim and fails to teach the elements arranged as required by the claim. Therefore, Muta fails to anticipate Claim 7.

Further, as previously noted, in Fig. 8, Muta shows a progression from an event receiver to an event buffer to an event analyzer, to a window system to a graphics engine. Muta fails to suggest or disclose using a bean window object, a remote frame window object, or the application and the interactions among these elements as recited in Claim 7. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of Claim 7.

Claim 8 depends from Claim 7 and so distinguishes over Muta for at least the same reasons as Claim 7. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of 8.

Claim 28 includes limitations equivalent to those of Claim 1 and so the above remarks concerning Claim 1 are incorporated herein by reference. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of Claim 28.

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Claim 29 includes limitations equivalent to those of Claim 7 and so the above remarks concerning Claim 7 are incorporated herein by reference. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the anticipation rejection of Claim 29.

Claims 30 to 32 depend from Claim 1 and so distinguish over Muta for at least the same reasons as Claim 1. Applicants respectfully request allowance of each of Claims 30 to 32.

Claims 1 to 8 and 28 to 34 were in the application at the time of final examination. Claims 9 to 27 were cancelled previously. For the foregoing reasons, Applicant(s) respectfully request allowance of all pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions relating to the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicant(s).

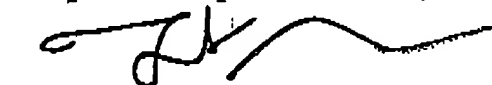
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April 13, 2007  
Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



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